BLM LIBRARY
88064945

WHITE RIVER SHALE OIL CORPORATION

Socioeconomic Monitoring Report No. 1 Second Quarter 1982

JULY 1, 1982

BLM Library
D-553A, Building 50
Denver Federal Center
P. O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225-0047

WHITE RIVER SHALE PROJECT

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT MONITORING REPORT NO. 1

SECOND QUARTER 1982

White River Shale Oil Corporation
July 1, 1982

A/P Associates
Salt Lake City, Utah

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	**INTRODUCTION**	1
	A. Description of the White River Shale Project	1
	B. The WRSP Socioeconomic Monitoring Process	2
II.	**QUARTERLY SUMMARY**	4
	A. Developments at the Project Site	4
	B. Actual vs. Projected WRSP Employment	4
	C. Summary of Work Force Monitoring	5
III.	**ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING DATA**	8
	A. Marital Status	8
	B. Spouse Employment	8
	C. WRSP Workers' Children	9
	D. Workers' Housing	9
	E. Housing Preference	10
	F. Residential Location	10
	G. Future Housing Needs	11
	H. Concluding Comments	11

LIST OF TABLES

Table I WRSP Employee Monitoring Data Summary
Table II Marital Status of Local Workers
Table III Marital Status of Nonlocal Workers
Table IV Spouse Employment Data
Table V Workers' Children Present, by Age Group
Table VI Housing of Local vs. Nonlocal Workers
Table VII Housing Type vs. Number of Workers' Children Present (Local Workers)
Table VIII Housing Type vs. Number of Workers' Children Present (Nonlocal Workers)
Table IX Present vs. Preferred Housing
Table X Residences of Local Workers
Table XI Residences of Nonlocal Workers
Table XII Housing Preferences of Nonlocal Workers Who Plan to Move Families to the Area

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 White River Shale Project Impact Region
Figure 2 White River Shale Oil Corporation Project Schedule
Figure 3 White River Shale Oil Corporation Phase I Schedule
Figure 4 WRSP Construction Site Map
Figure 5 Projected and Actual WRSP Work Force
Figure 6 Projected and Actual WRSP Work Force, 1982-1985

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Description of the White River Shale Project

The White River Shale Corporation (WRSOC) was formed in 1974 by Phillips Petroleum Company, Sohio Shale Oil Company, and Sunoco Energy Development Company to assist these three owner companies in developing the Federal prototype oil shale lease tracts Ua and Ub. The two tracts are located in Uintah County, Utah approximatey 50 miles southeast of Vernal, Utah (Figure 1). The right to develop the tracts was obtained in June 1974 from the U.S. Department of Interior for a bonus bid of $120.7 million. Covering a total of 10,240 acres, the tracts are estimated to have recoverable reserves of over 700 million barrels of oil.

Tract development was delayed from 1977 to 1982 because of land title-related questions. With the lifting of the court - ordered injunction and the approval of development plans by the Federal government, on-site preparation work began in April 1982 with the building of a 2.5 mile road leading into the mine and plant area. Other site work will continue through 1982 in preparation for beginning mine and shaft development.

Development of the oil shale resource of Ua and Ub will proceed in a phased manner consistent with the developing nature of the oil shale industry. Following mine opening completion, a conventional room and pillar mine will be developed in two benches reaching a total height of about 55 feet. The mined rock will be crushed underground and transported to the surface for processing.

Surface facilities will include material handling systems (stockpiles, conveyors, and storage bins), retorts, crude shale oil upgrading facilities, and utilities (boilers, sulfur and ammonia recovery units, water and wastewater treatment, etc.).

Initial operation of the modular facility is planned to occur in 1988-89. This will involve a 27,000 ton per day mine and shale oil production of 8,000 to 16,000 barrels per day.

Following successful operation of the Phase I facility, commercial development would begin in 1989 leading to full production of 100,000 barrels per day of upgraded shale oil in 1996. At this level, the mine would produce 176,000 tons per day of oil shale. Figures 2 and 3 show the current project schedule for Phases I, II, and III.

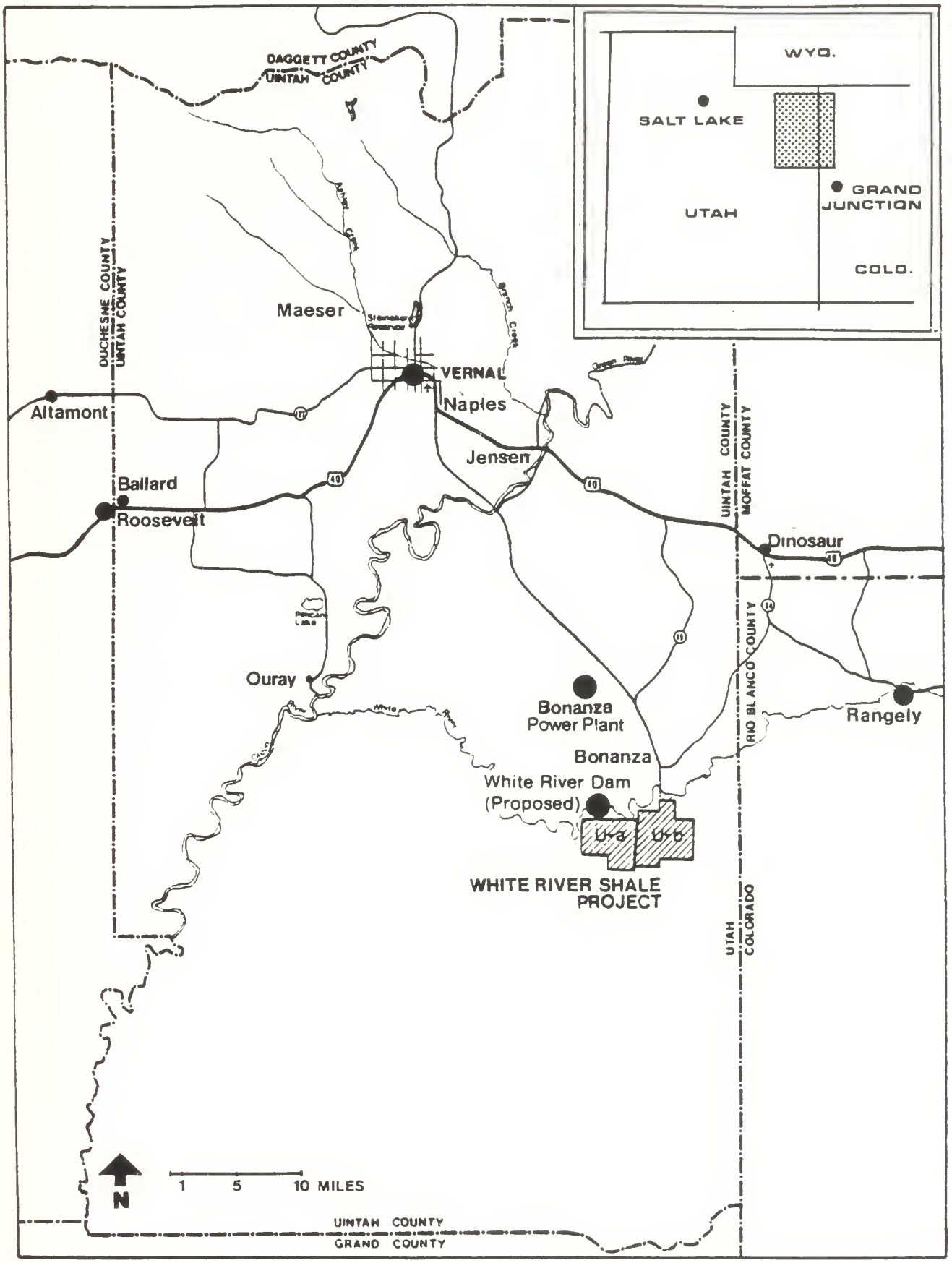


Fig. 1. White River Shale Project Impact Region

FIG. 2

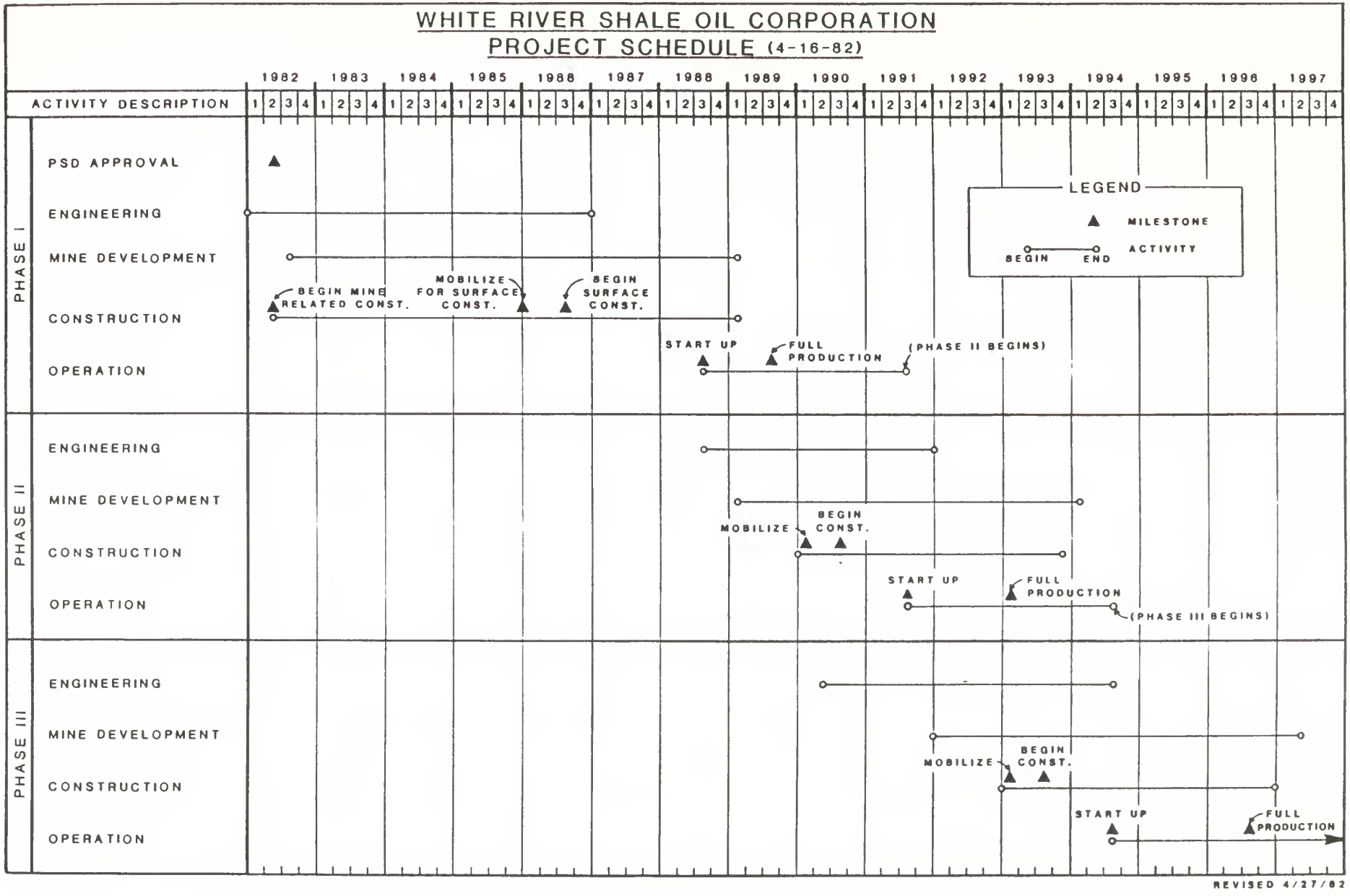
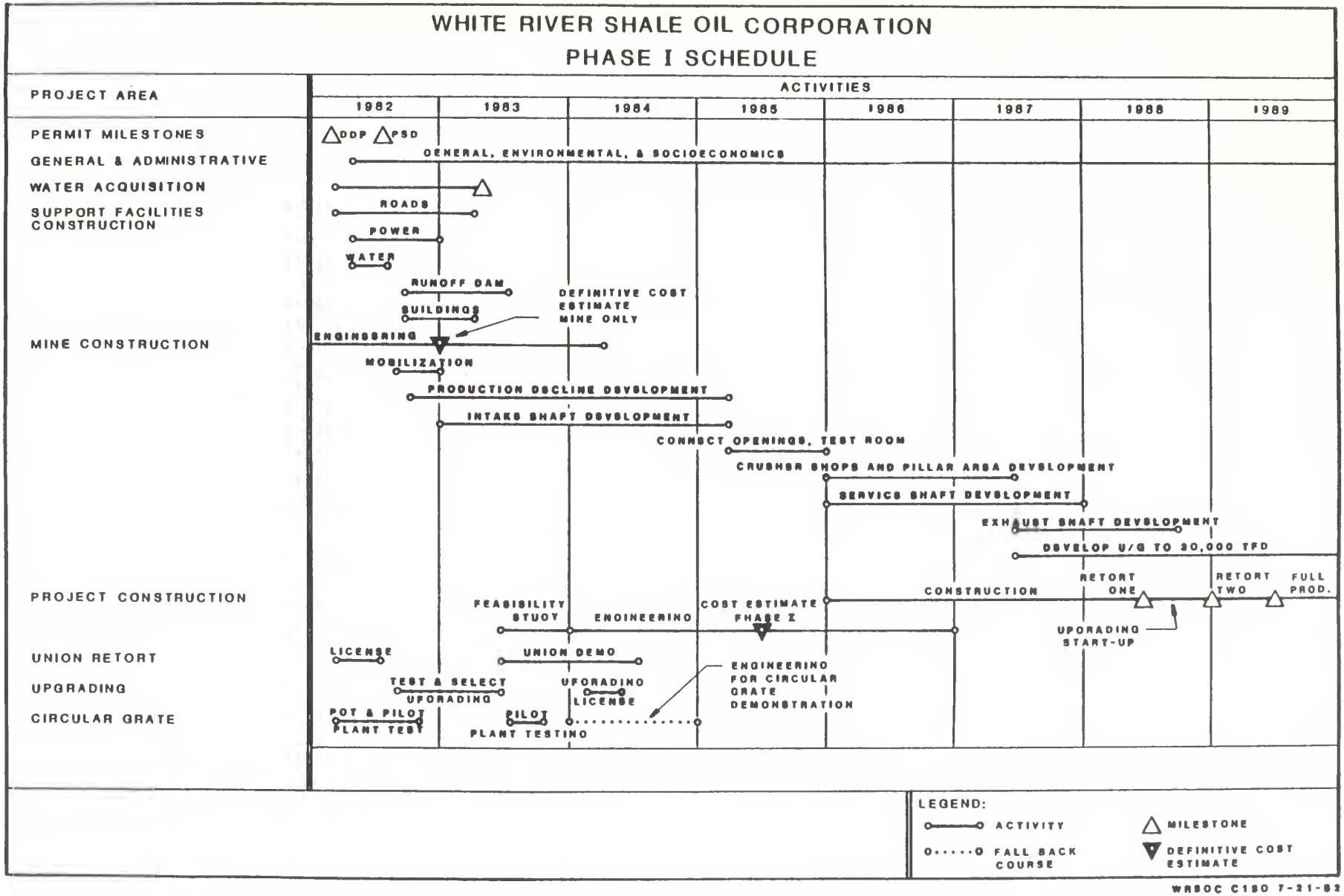

WHITE RIVER SHALE OIL CORPORATION
PROJECT SCHEDULE (4-16-82)
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
PHASE I
PSD APPROVAL
ENGINEERING
MINE DEVELOPMENT
CONSTRUCTION
OPERATION
BEGIN MINE RELATED CONST.
MOBILIZE FOR SURFACE CONST.
BEGIN SURFACE CONST.
START UP
FULL PRODUCTION
(PHASE II BEGINS)
LEGEND
MILESTONE
ACTIVITY
BEGIN
END
PHASE II
ENGINEERING
MINE DEVELOPMENT
CONSTRUCTION
OPERATION
MOBILIZE
BEGIN CONST.
START UP
FULL PRODUCTION
(PHASE III BEGINS)
PHASE III
ENGINEERING
MINE DEVELOPMENT
CONSTRUCTION
OPERATION
MOBILIZE
BEGIN CONST.
START UP
FULL PRODUCTION
REVISED 4/27/82

FIG. 3



WRSOC C1SO 7-21-82

B. The WRSP Socioeconomic Monitoring Process

As responsible corporate citizens, it is the intention of the three owner companies, acting through WRSOC, to work on a cooperative basis with public and private organizations to assist in anticipating and mitigating socioeconomic impacts which may be related to the White River Shale Project (WRSP). In keeping with this policy, WRSOC has developed a process for monitoring the shale project's socioeconomic impacts in Utah and western Colorado. The information obtained through this monitoring process is expected to be a crucial component of the WRSP impact mitigation program, helping to foster a high quality of life in the communities located near WRSP.

All employees of WRSOC, its contractors, and its subcontractors who work on the project and live in the NE Utah - NW Colorado region are required to fill out a monitoring questionnaire. Data from the completed questionnaires will be tabulated and analyzed periodically. The following work force characteristics are monitored through the questionnaire and will be included in WRSP's quarterly monitoring reports:

- Origin of work force
- Location of local residence
- Type of residence
- Residential preference
- Average age
- Marital status
- Single status percentage
- Spouse employment
- Number and age of dependent children
- Plans to move family to the area
- Recreation preferences
- Mode of travel to work
- Commuting patterns
- Job classification

This report is the first in the series of quarterly socioeconomic reports for WRSP described above. Monitoring information presented here represents the status of WRSP's work force as of July 1, 1982.

The remainder of this report will be divided into two sections. The first of these summarizes the activity which has taken place on WRSP during the past quarter and the results of the socioeconomic monitoring to date. Following this capsule summary, the final section of the report considers demographic and housing-related aspects of the monitoring results in somewhat greater depth. The section will review several cross-tabluations which have been performed on the data to provide a more finely-tuned view of the WRSP work force.

II. QUARTERLY SUMMARY

During the period April 1 - July 1, 1982, developments occurred which will gradually lead up to the construction of the White River Shale Project - and which, consequently, will begin to create socioeconomic impacts in the area of the project. These are summarized below.

A. Developments at the Project Site

Preliminary work at the project site began during the past quarter in preparation for the start of construction on the shale mine and related facilities. The following tasks were undertaken this quarter:

1. Construction of Road to Plant Site
   Contractor: LAYS Rock Products
   Description of Work: Construction of a new 2.5-mile paved road from Duck Rock to the WRSP plant site, which is located near the center of tracts Ua and Ub. Work began in April and is scheduled for completion in August. (See Figure 4 for location of road.)

2. Construction of 49 RV Spaces
   Contractor: LAYS Rock Products
   Description of Work: Site preparation, extension of road, and laying of sewer lines for 49 RV spaces. Work includes installation of central holding tank for sewage. (See Figure 4 for indentification and location of RV park.) The spaces were available to workers as of July 1.

B. Actual vs. Projected WRSP Employment

As of July 1, 41 persons were employed on the WRSP and living in northeastern Utah - northwestern Colorado. This is generally consistent with earlier projections of WRSP's employment reaching approximately 140 by the end of 1982 (Figures 5 and 6).

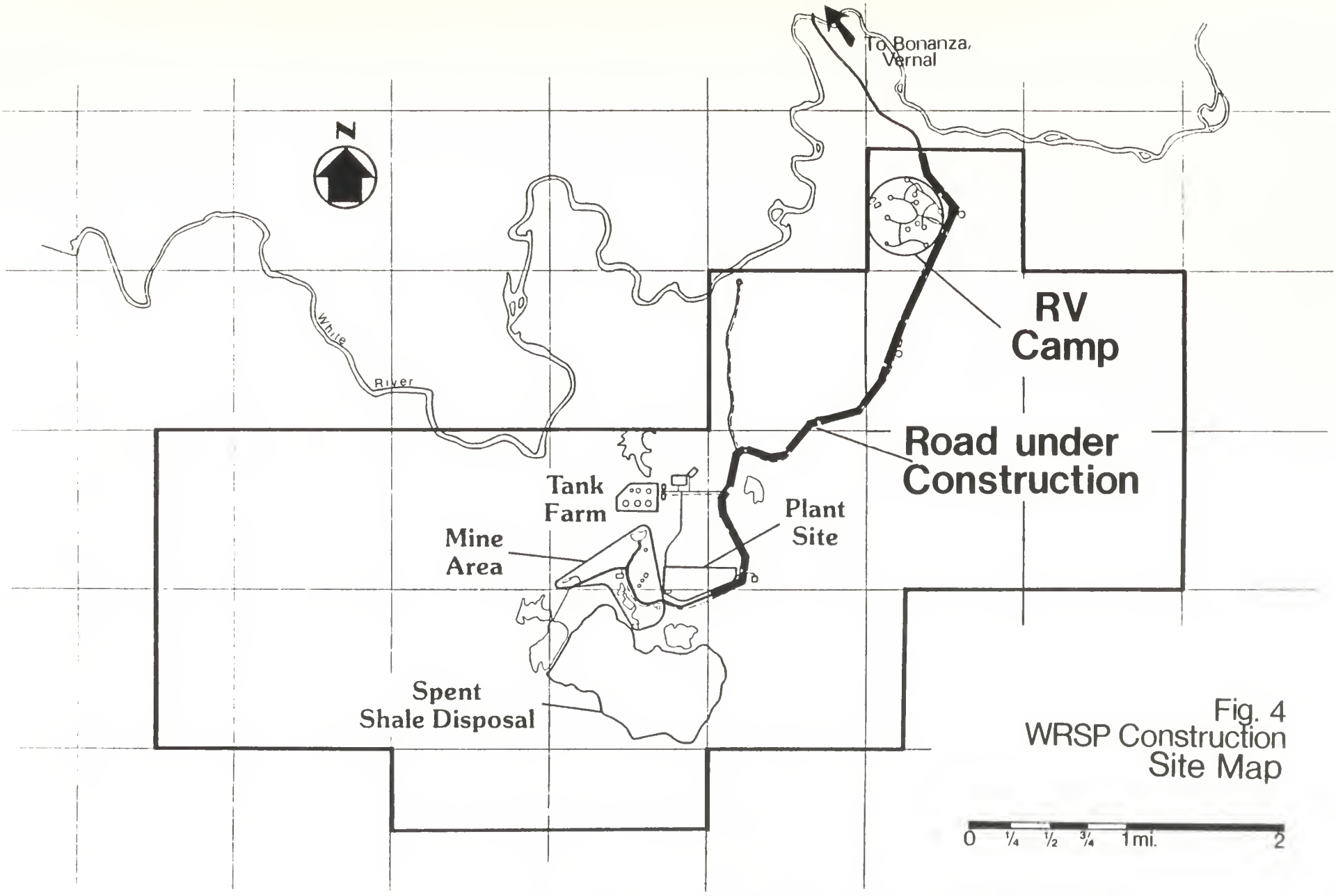


Fig. 4
WRSP Construction Site Map

FIG. 5

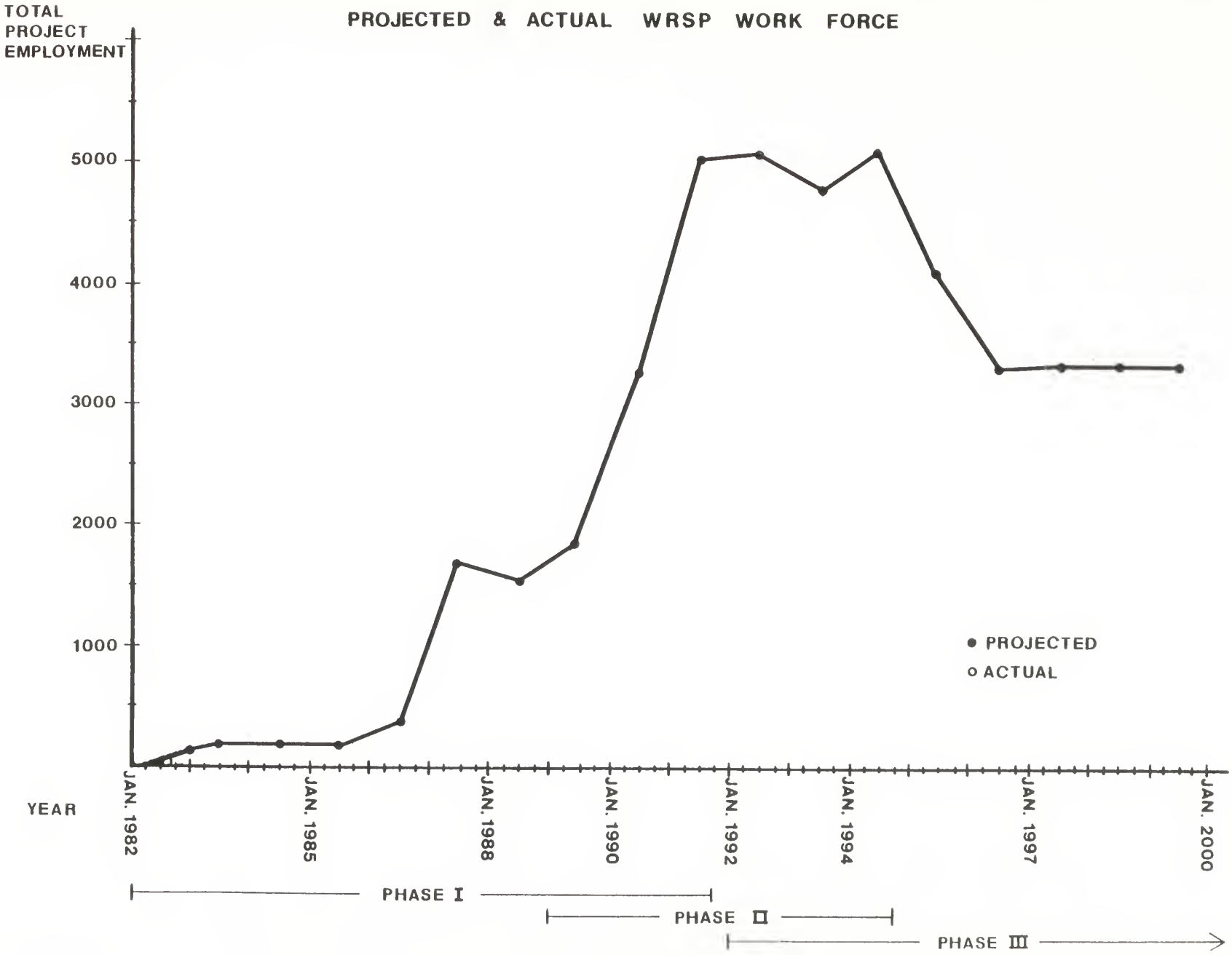
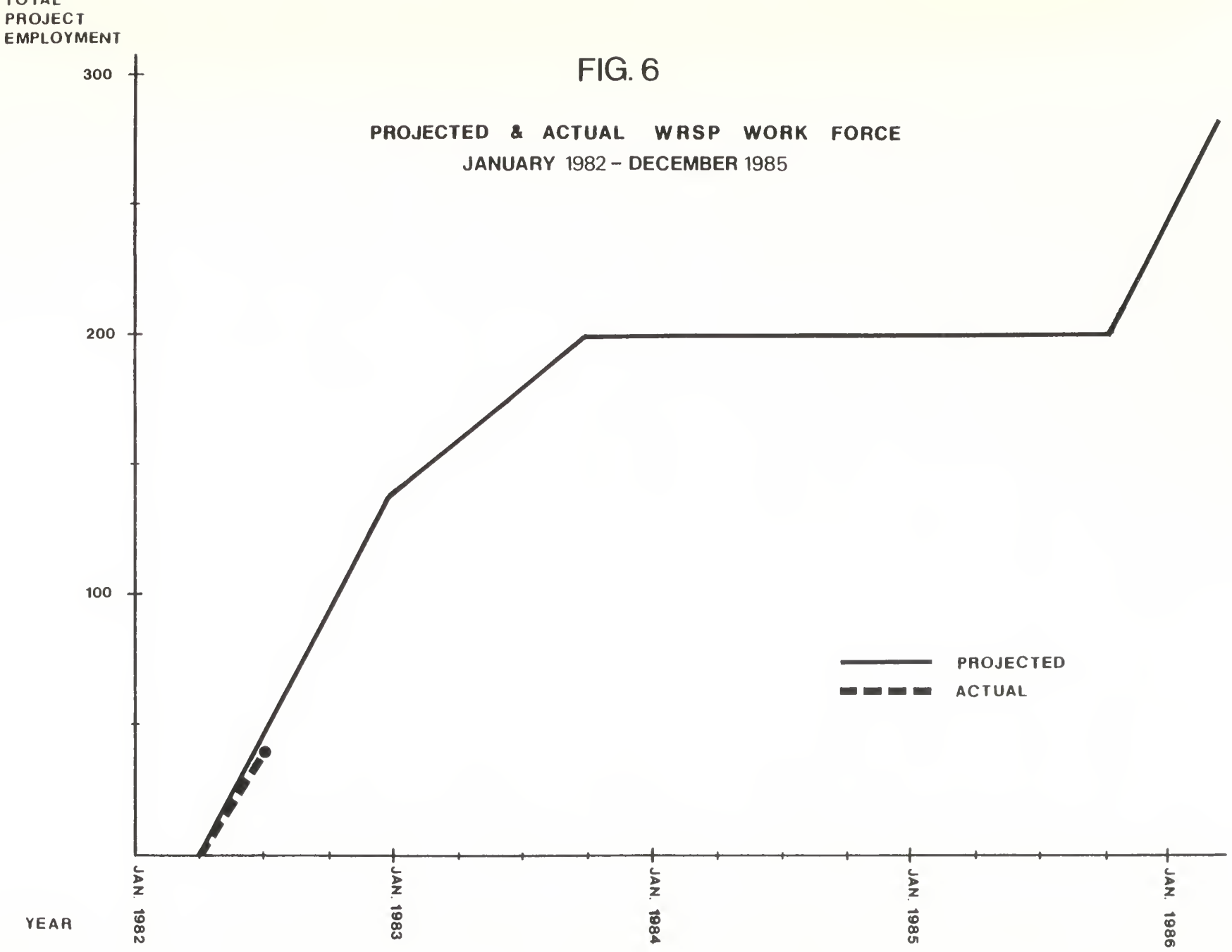

PROJECTED & ACTUAL WRSP WORK FORCE
TOTAL PROJECT EMPLOYMENT
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
PROJECTED
ACTUAL
YEAR
JAN. 1982
JAN. 1985
JAN. 1988
JAN. 1990
JAN. 1992
JAN. 1994
JAN. 1997
JAN. 2000
PHASE I
PHASE II
PHASE III

FIG. 6


TOTAL PROJECT EMPLOYMENT
300
200
100
PROJECTED & ACTUAL WRSP WORK FORCE
JANUARY 1982 – DECEMBER 1985
PROJECTED
ACTUAL
JAN. 1982
JAN. 1983
JAN. 1984
JAN. 1985
JAN. 1986
YEAR

C. Summary of Work Force Monitoring

Table 1 summarizes questionnaire results compiled for the 41 persons employed on WRSP in Uintah County as of July 1, 1982. While the results represent accurately the present work force, it would be premature to draw conclusions about future trends in the work force based on this data. These results include the following main points:

General - As expected at this early stage, the majority (85%) of the project's work force is temporary.

Age - The work force tends to be quite young, with a median age of 28.

Marital Status - About two-thirds of the work force is married. However, over one-half of the total workers are also "single-status", i.e. are either unmarried or, if married, do not have their spouses living with them in the local area. Just over one-half of the married workers do not have their families with them at present.

Residential Location - The majority of the work force at this time (69%) lives in the Ashley Valley area, with most of these reporting Vernal as their place of residence. (The number of respondents that say "Vernal" to refer to the Ashley Valley in general is not known.)

About one worker in five (19%) now lives on-site, and about one in eight (12%) lives in western Colorado. This distribution is likely to change considerably following further development of on-site housing.

Present Housing - Over one-half (54%) of the work force reports recreational vehicles as their present form of housing in the local area. This reflects the very temporary status of workers constructing the access road and RV spaces. Single-family houses and mobile homes make up the next largest proportions of the workers' housing, followed by multi-family housing (condominiums/apartments).

Preferred Housing - In some instances, the workers' preferences for local housing differ considerably from the types of housing they actually occupy. Less than

one-fourth as many prefer RV's as actually occupy RV's. A similar situation seems to exist with mobile homes - although to a much lesser extent.

Some of the earliest questionnaires completed by the workers did not include the question on housing preference. This is the chief cause of the high rate of "No Response" reported for this question.

Origin of Work Force/Permanent Residence - Nearly two-thirds of the work force is nonlocal. Most of these come from other parts of Utah, with the strongest representation coming from Sevier County, the home of the largest construction contractor now on the job. (One worker, from western Uintah County, reports living away from home on-site, and thus by definiton is "nonlocal".) Five other counties in Utah are also represented, as well as six other western states. Most of the local work force reports Vernal as their home. However, two also come from Naples and two from Rangely, Colorado.

Recreation Preference - A wide variety of favorite recreation activities were reported by the work force. Outdoor activities (e.g. hunting fishing, camping) were the most frequent activities reported.

Employees' Children Present - The 41 employees report having a total of 24 children living with them in the area. With a median age of about seven years, many of these children will be too young to impact school enrollments for a few years.

Spouse - Of the 13 workers' spouses living in the area, five are employed, three are unemployed and not seeking work, and five are unemployed but are seeking work. (This includes spouses of local as well as nonlocal workers.)

Plans to Move Family to Area - Of the 15 married workers who are now single-status, only three plan to move their families to the area.

Job Title - The nature of the work now being done on the project is reflected in types of jobs held. Nearly one-third of the workers (29%) list themselves as laborers, and just about as many (27%) are equipment operators. Also represented

are truck drivers (8%), supervisors (5%), administrative/security (5%), and "Other" (24%).

Travel to Work - Nearly three-fourths of the work force travels to work in their own cars. About one in seven workers carpools, and about one in eight uses a company vehicle or other unspecified mode of travel.

Commute to Permanent Home - Of the 26 nonlocal workers, 17 return to their permanent homes on a weekly basis. The other 9 return home less often. The number who return home each week corresponds very closely with the number who are from out of state.

Table 1

WRSP EMPLOYEE MONITORING DATA
SUMMARY
July 1, 1982

	Number	%
A. GENERAL		
Permanent Employees	6	15
Temporary Employees	35	85
Total Current Employees	41	100%
Employees Leaving Project This Quarter	2	

B. AGE	No.	%			
18-25	15	37	41-45	5	12
26-30	7	17	46-50	2	5
31-35	5	12	51-55	1	3
36-40	3	7	Over 56	2	5
			No Response	1	2
Totals	41	100%			

Median Age: 28 Yrs.

C. MARITAL STATUS	No.	%
Single	13	32
Married	28	68
	41	100%
Single Status	28	68

D. RESIDENTIAL LOCATION	No.	%			
On-Site	8	19	Maeser	0	0
Vernal	24	59	Rangely	3	7
Jensen	2	5	Dinosaur	2	5
Naples	2	5	Other	0	0
Totals	41	100%			

E. PRESENT HOUSING	No.	%			
Single Family Home	8	20	Construction Camp Modular Housing	0	0
Condominium/Apartment	3	7	Motel/Hotel	0	0
Mobile Home	8	20	Other	0	0
Recreational Vehicle	22	54			
Totals	41	100%			

F. PREFERRED HOUSING

	No.	%
Single Family Home	9	22
Condominium/Apartment	3	8
Mobile Home	5	12
Recreational Vehicle	5	12
Construction Camp Modular Housing	1	2
Motel/Hotel	0	0
Other	1	2
No Response	17	42
Totals	41	100%

G. ORIGIN OF WORKFORCE

	No.	%
Local	14	37
Nonlocal	27	63
	41	100%

H. PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Local Workforce	No.	%
Vernal	10	72
Naples	2	14
Rangely	2	14
	14	100%

Nonlocal Workforce	No.	%
Utah Counties		
Beaver	1	4
Sanpete	1	4
Sevier	8	30
Uintah	1	4
Utah	1	4
Washington	4	15
Wayne	1	4
Wyoming	1	4
Idaho	1	4
Colorado	1	4
Arizona	1	4
Oregon	1	4
California	3	11
No Response	2	7
	27	103%

I. RECREATION PREFERENCES

	No.
Hunting	20
Fishing	22
Boating	2
Rodeo	1
Camping	6
Hiking	3
Other	29

J. EMPLOYEES' CHILDREN PRESENT, BY AGE

	No.	%
0-2 Years	5	21
3-5 Years	4	17
6-11 Years	10	41
12-17 Years	5	21
	24	100%

Median Age: 7 Yrs.

K. INFORMATION ON SPOUSE

	No.	%
Employed	5	18
Looking for Work	4	14
Not Seeking Employment	4	14
Spouse Not in Area	15	54
	28	100%

L. PLANS TO MOVE FAMILY TO AREA

	No.	%
Plan to Move Family	3	11
Don't Plan to Move Family	12	43
Family Already in Area	13	46
	28	100%

M. JOB TITLE

	No.	%			
Boilermaker	0	0	Pipefitter	0	0
Millwright	0	0	Iron Worker	0	0
Carpenter	0	0	Supervisor	2	5
Miner	0	0	Laborer	12	29
Cement Finisher	0	0	Truck Driver	3	8
Operator	11	27	Maintenance	0	0
Electrician	0	0	Welder	0	0
Painter	0	0	Administrative Security	2	5
Insulator	0	0	Other	10	24
			No Response	1	2
Totals	41	100%			

N. TRAVEL TO WORK

	No.	%
Private Auto	30	73
Car Pool	6	15
Other	5	12
	41	100%

O. COMMUTE TO PERMANENT HOME

	No.	%
Daily	15	34
Weekly	17	42
Monthly or Less	9	24
	41	100%

III. ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING DATA

In addition to the summary information on the work force presented in the preceding section, it is useful to consider several aspects of the WRSP work force and their households in greater detail. This section of the report presents these more detailed analyses, first those dealing with workers' household characteristics and next those relating to their housing.

A. Marital Status

Part C of Table I noted that two-thirds of the WRSP work force is married. However, that table did not consider differences in marital status between local and nonlocal employees, nor among workers living in the various communities. Tables II and III look at marital status in light of these additional variables.

As Tables II and III illustrate, among both local and nonlocal workers about two-thirds are married and one-third are single. However, 79% of the married nonlocals are "single status", i.e. they do not have their families with them in the area. One consequence of this higher incidence of single status workers among the nonlocal work force is that it tends to minimize their socioeconomic impact in the project area. Their requirements for housing, utilities, schools, and other services are substantially less than if they brought families with them.

It is also worthwhile to compare the current place of residence of locals vs. nonlocals. Already, a substantial share (30%) of the nonlocals are living on-site. This is true even of the small number of nonlocal workers who have their families with them. Meanwhile, as one might expect, most of the local workers - both singles and marrieds - come from Vernal (71%) or neighboring parts of the Ashley Valley (14%).

One-half of the nonlocal workers now live in Vernal. However, all of these are presently single-status.

B. Spouse Employment

In projecting the population growth which will occur in order to fill the secondary jobs generated by WRSP, it is helpful to consider the current rate of employment among

Table II

MARITAL STATUS OF LOCAL WORKERS
July 1, 1982

Current Residence	Single	Married, Spouse Living in the Area	Total
Vernal	4	6	10
Jensen	0	0	0
Naples	0	2	2
Maeser	0	0	0
Rangely	1	1	2
Dinosaur	0	0	0
On-Site	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	5	9	14

Table III

MARITAL STATUS OF NONLOCAL WORKERS
July 1, 1982

Current Residence	Single	Married, Spouse Not Living in the Area	Married, Spouse Living in the Area	Total
Vernal	5	8	1	14
Jensen	1	1	0	2
Naples	0	0	0	0
Maeser	0	0	0	0
Rangely	0	0	1	1
Dinosaur	1	1	0	2
On-Site	1	5	2	8
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	8	15	4	27

spouses of WRSP workers. This information on second incomes is also important when evaluating the ability of WRSP households to purchase housing and other necessities.

Table IV presents figures on employment of local versus nonlocal spouses. The number of spouses now in the area is small, and therefore the table may have limited value. However, to the extent that they are meaningful, the numbers indicate a greater tendency for locals' spouses to be employed than for nonlocals'. This is probably due to the transitory nature of the nonlocal workers: they may feel they will be in the area too briefly for their spouses to seek employment. In any case, trends in spouse employment will be important to watch as the project continues.

C. WRSP Workers' Children

Table V summarizes data on workers' children who are present in the area. Local workers have a total of 15 children present (an average of 1.1 children for every local worker), while nonlocal workers have 9 children with them (0.3 child or every nonlocal worker). Median age of the local children is about eight, while for nonlocal children the median age is about five.

Four out of five local children are reported to live in Vernal, compared to barely one out of every five nonlocal children. Somewhat unexpectedly, two-thirds of the nonlocal children now live on-site. It will be interesting to see if this proportion drops as the new school year begins.

Although these figures represent a very early point in project development, they already seem to corroborate WRSOC's expectations: namely, that nonlocal construction workers will bring relatively few children with them and that, like their parents, the nonlocal children will tend to be younger than their local counterparts. A third expectation, that nonlocal children will tend to concentrate in the Vernal-Ashley Valley area, will likely be fulfilled more fully in WRSP's next quarterly report.

D. Workers' Housing

Type of housing differs considerably between local and nonlocal workers (Table VI). Whereas locals predominantly occupy single-family homes and mobile homes, most

Table IV

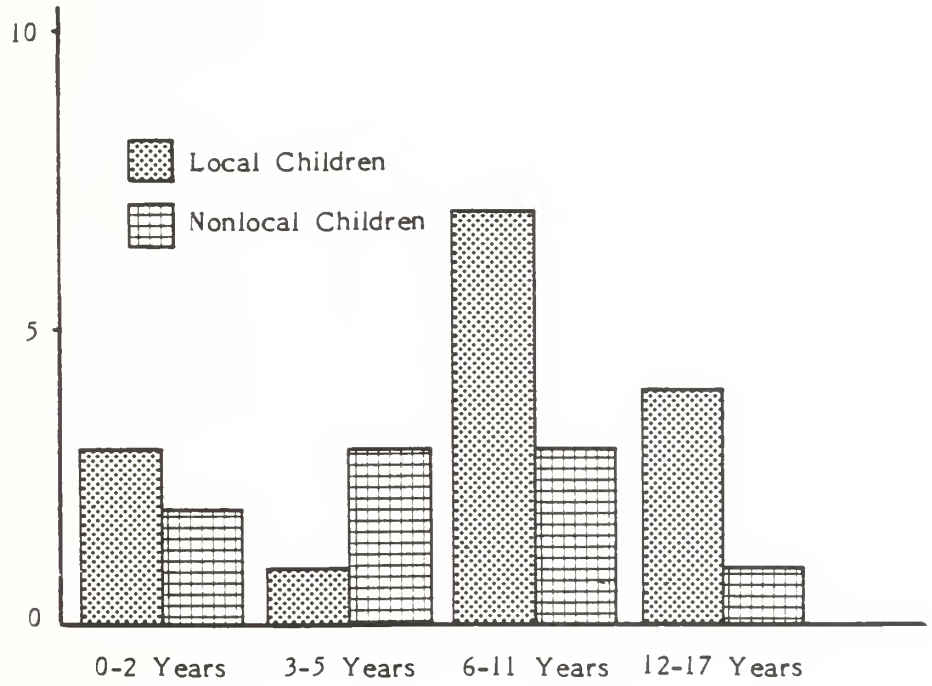
SPOUSE EMPLOYMENT DATA
July 1, 1982

	Local	Non-Local
Spouses Employed	5	0
Spouses Seeking Employment	2	2
Spouses Not Seeking Employment	2	2
Total Spouses in Area	9	4
Spouses Not in Area	0	15

Table V

WORKERS' CHILDREN PRESENT, BY AGE GROUP
July 1, 1982

Current Residence	Number of Children									
	0-2 Years		3-5 Years		6-11 Years		12-17 Years		Total	
	Local	Nonlocal	Local	Nonlocal	Local	Nonlocal	Local	Nonlocal	Local	Nonlocal
Vernal	2	1	0	0	6	1	4	0	12	2
Jensen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maeser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangely	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1
Dinosaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-Site	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	1	3	7	3	4	1	15	9



nonlocals live in RV's. A few nonlocals also live in mobile homes and condominiums/apartments, but none occupy single-family homes at this time.

Tables VII and VIII relate housing type and location to number of children present. However, with only 24 workers' children now present, it is difficult to identify any strong trends. Such trends may begin to appear in subsequent quarterly reports.

E. Housing Preferences

Table IX compares workers' actual housing in the project area with their preferred type of housing. Although housing preference data was obtained from only 58% of the workers, there are at least two aspects worth noting. The first is the percentage of workers who most prefer their present type of housing over other possible types (see the underlined percentages in Table IX). All single-family home dwellers who expressed a preference preferred single-family homes. By commparison, 67% of the condominium/apartment dwellers expressed a preference for condominiums/apartments. The satisfaction rate was also 67% among mobile home dwellers, but dropped to 45% among the RV dwellers who responded.

Also worth noting in Table IX are the overall housing preferences of all workers who expressed a preference (see the far right column). Overall, WRSP workers prefer single-family homes (38%), followed by mobile homes and RVs (each 21%) and condominiums/apartments (12%). Also receiving votes were construction camp modular housing and "other".

F. Residential Location

Table X shows the type of housing occupied by WRSP workers according to its location. All local workers with single family homes are in the Ashley Valley, primarily Vernal. Nearly all locals with other types of housing are also in Vernal. The few who are in Rangely occupy mobile homes.

Nonlocal workers are somewhat more geographically dispersed than locals. Although a majority live in Vernal, they are also found in Jensen and both Rangely and Dinosaur, Colorado, as well as on-site. In Vernal and Jensen they mostly live in RVs, but a few also live in apartments and mobile homes.

Table VI

HOUSING OF LOCAL VS. NONLOCAL WORKERS
July 1, 1982

Type of Housing	Local Workers	Nonlocal Workers	Total
Single Family Home	8	0	8
Condominium/Apartment	1	2	3
Mobile Home	5	3	8
Recreational Vehicle	0	22	22
Motel	0	0	0
Construction Camp Modular Housing	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
No Response	0	0	0
Total	14	27	41

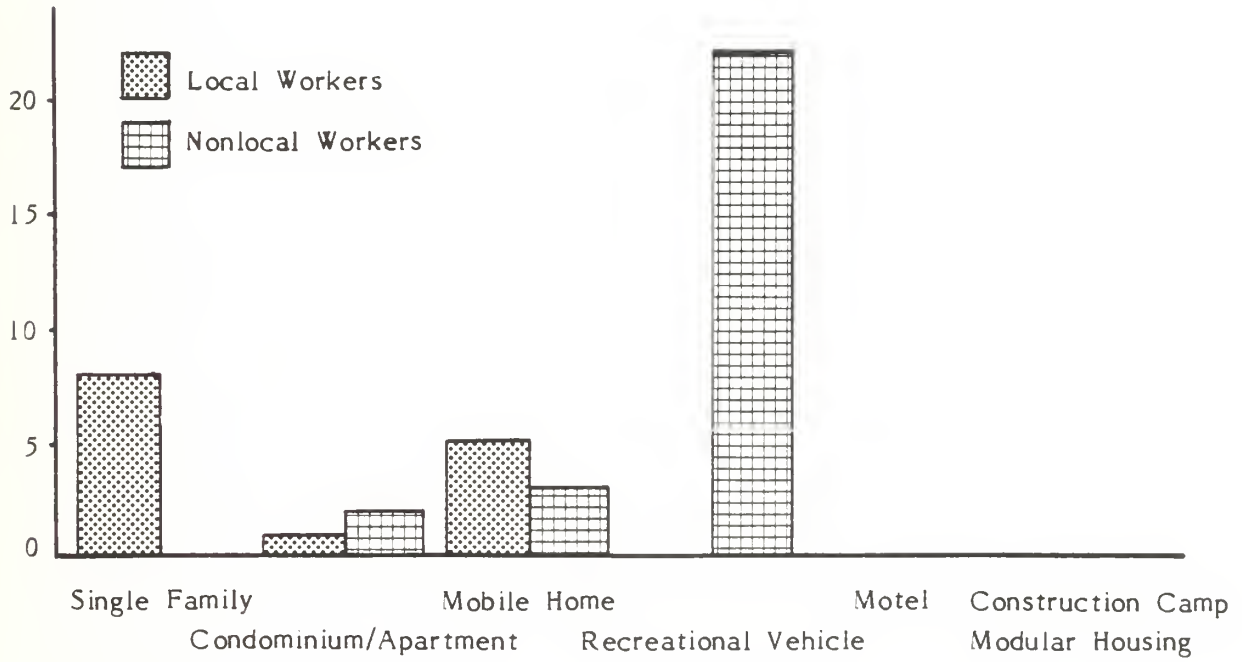


Table VII

HOUSING TYPE VS. NUMBER OF WORKERS' CHILDREN PRESENT
LOCAL WORKERS
July 1, 1982

Current Residence	Single Family Home	Condo-minium/ Apart-ment	Mobile Home	Motel	Construction Camp Modular Housing	Recreational Vehicle	Other	Total Number of Children
Vernal	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	12
Jensen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maeser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangely	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Dinosaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-Site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	15

Table VIII

HOUSING TYPE VS. NUMBER OF WORKERS' CHILDREN PRESENT
NON-LOCAL WORKERS
July 1, 1982

Current Residence	Single Family Home	Condo-minium/ Apart-ment	Mobile Home	Motel	Construction Camp Modular Housing	Recreational Vehicle	Other	Total Number of Children
Vernal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Jensen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maeser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangely	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dinosaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-Site	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	9

Table IX

PRESENT VS. PREFERRED HOUSING
July 1, 1982

Present Housing

Preferred Housing	Single Family Home		Condominium Apartment		Mobile Home		Recreational Vehicle		Motel		Construction Camp Modular Housing		Other		No Response		Total	
Single Family Home	4	100%	1	33%	2	33%	2	18%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	38%
Condominium/Apartment	0	0	2	67	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
Mobile Home	0	0	0	0	4	67	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	21
Recreational Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	21
Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Camp Modular Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
	4	100%	3	100%	6	100%	11	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	24	100%
No Response	4		0		2		11		0		0		0		0		17	

Table X

RESIDENCES OF LOCAL WORKERS
JULY 1, 1982

Type of Housing	Vernal	Jensen	Naples	Maeser	Rangely	Dinosaur	Other	Total
Single Family Home	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Condominium/ Apartment	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mobile Home	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Recreational Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Camp Modular Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	2	0	2	0	0	14

Percent residing in the Ashley Valley: 86%

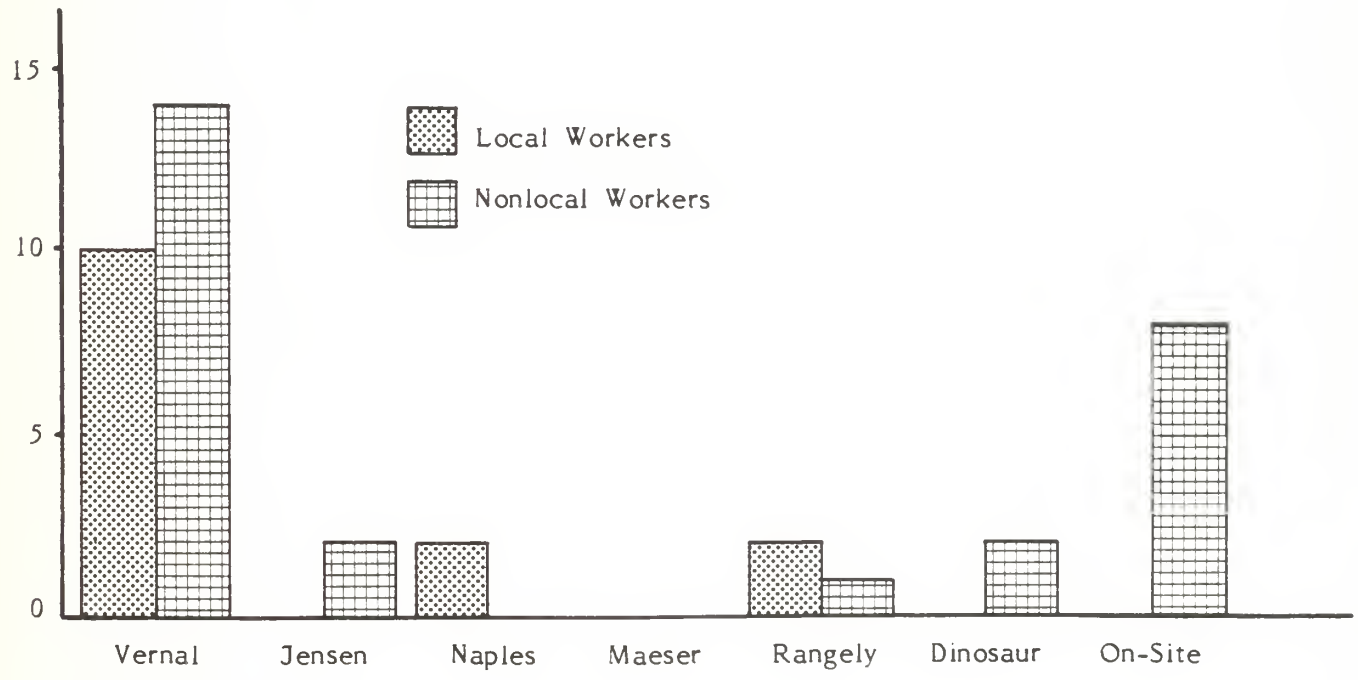


Table XI

RESIDENCES OF NONLOCAL WORKERS
JULY 1, 1982

Type of Housing	Vernal	Jensen	Naples	Maeser	Rangely	Dinosaur	On-Site	Other	Total
Single Family Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condominium/ Apartment	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mobile Home	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Recreational Vehicle	9	2	0	0	1	2	8	0	22
Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Camp Modular Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Response	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	2	0	0	1	2	8	0	27

Percent of all non-camp dwellers residing in the Ashley Valley: 84%

G. Future Housing Needs

As already noted, the number of nonlocal workers now on the job who plan to bring their families to the area in the future is small. However, it is instructive to review their housing preferences as an added glimpse of what future housing needs may be.

Table XII lists the housing preferences of the three WRSP workers who are now single-status but plan to bring their families to the area. One of them would prefer a single family home; one, a mobile home; and one did not respond. (Of these three, one is now in an apartment and two are in RVs.)

The generalizations that can be based on these three responses are minimal. Nonetheless, it is anticipated that as the number of workers responding to the questionnaire increases in future months, the analytical value of Table XII in future reports will increase.

H. Concluding Comments

With only 41 persons now working on WRSP either on-site or in the Vernal office, several of the cross-tabulations presented here have been rather inconclusive. However, as the project work force grows there will be a larger body of worker data to draw upon. This will help to strengthen the value of the cross-tabulations for identifying trends in the work force in future months.

Another point to bear in mind is that the current quarter's tasks at the WRSP site are not typical of most of the work scheduled to take place over the next several years. Consequently, the workers now on the job may not be typical of most who will follow. As construction proceeds, the typically unskilled laborers and equipment operators now building roads and RV sites will tend to be replaced by the skilled tradesmen (carpenters, welders, miners, etc.) who will build the mine and retorts. As the next few quarters approach and the construction tasks become somewhat more representative of the overall project, it will be interesting to see how much the character of the work force changes.

Table XII

HOUSING PREFERENCES OF NONLOCAL WORKERS WHO PLAN TO MOVE FAMILIES TO THE AREA
July 1, 1982

Housing Preferred	Number of Workers
Single Family Home	1
Condominium/Apartment	0
Mobile Home	1
Recreational Vehicle	0
Motel	0
Construction Camp Modular Housing	0
Other	0
No Response	1

Total nonlocal workers planning to move families to the area: 3

Nonlocal workers with families already in the area: 4

Nonlocal married workers not planning to move families to the area: 12

Form 1279–3
(June 1984)

BORROWE

DATE LOANED	BORROWER

USDI – BLM